Parashuram Mahadev Cave temple, Kotra, Rajasthan

Info is given under following headings:

Location, how to get there, speciality of this temple, history and legends, architecture, main deity and subdeities, daily rituals and poojas and their charges, special poojas and their charges, festivals celebrated, facilities available for devotees such as accommodation, do's and don'ts, nearby temples, nearby hotels, nearby tourist spots, donation info with contact phone number, any other info...etc

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Ref: Google Gemini

Location

The **Shree Parshuram Mahadev Cave Temple** is located in the rugged Aravalli mountain ranges on the border of the Marwar and Mewar regions in Rajasthan, India. Geographically, it sits on the border of two districts: the main cave temple falls within the Kumbhalgarh/Kotra area of the **Rajsamand district**, while the associated Kund Dham (sacred ponds) falls under the Desuri Tehsil of the **Pali district**. It is situated at an elevation of approximately 3,995 feet above sea level.

- *Distance from major landmarks:* It is about 10 km from the famous UNESCO World Heritage site, **Kumbhalgarh Fort**, 14 km from **Sadri town**, and approximately 100 km from **Pali city**.

How to Get There

- **By Road:** The temple can be approached from two distinct sides:
    - *From the Sadri side (Lower altitude):* This route is highly frequented. You can drive up to the foothills and then ascend approximately **500 steps** to reach the cave temple.
    - *From the Kumbhalgarh/Udaipur side (Higher altitude):* Vehicles can be parked at the designated hilltop parking lot near Kumbhalgarh. From here, the route involves a winding, steep **downhill trek** of about 1.5 km to reach the cliffside cave complex.

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- **By Rail:** The nearest major railway station is **Falna Junction (FA)**, located about 140 km away, which is well-connected to major cities across India.
- **By Air:** The nearest airport is **Maharana Pratap Airport (UDR) in Udaipur**, which is about 100 km to 120 km from the Kumbhalgarh region. Taxis or private vehicles can be hired from the airport.

Speciality of this Temple

- **The "Amarnath of Rajasthan":** Due to its high-altitude cave formation, natural rock structures, and water droplets constantly trickling from the cave roof onto the deity, it is widely revered as the "Amarnath of Rajasthan" and considered the second Amarnath temple of India.
- **Perennial Reservoirs:** The temple area houses **nine sacred Kunds** (water reservoirs) built into the stone that never run dry, even during peak summer months.
- **The Mystical Hole:** The main Shivalinga features a distinct natural hole. Local lore dictates that no matter how hundreds of pots of water are poured into this hole, it never overflows or fills up, absorbing all liquid directly into the earth. However, if milk is poured, it does not disappear in the same manner.

History and Legends

- **The Avatar's Penance:** According to Hindu Puranic history, Lord Parshuram—the sixth avatar of Lord Vishnu—carved this mountain cave out of the solid Aravalli rock using his divine weapon, the *parshu* (battle-axe). He established the Shivalinga here to perform rigorous, long-standing penance to appease Lord Shiva.
- **Divine Bounties:** Satisfied by his intense austerity, Lord Shiva appeared before him and granted him divine boons, including the *Dhanush* (bow), *Akshay Tumar* (inexhaustible quiver), and specialized warrior arts. It is also believed that Parshuram taught advanced martial skills to his student Karna at or near this region.
- **The Connection to Badrinath:** A strong traditional belief holds that the spiritual merit of visiting Parshuram Mahadev is deeply intertwined with northern pilgrimages. It is locally said that the mystical portals/cupboards of Lord Badrinath Temple in Uttarakhand yield their full spiritual rewards to a seeker who has paid homage at this cave.

Architecture

The shrine is an authentic, natural cave temple embedded inside a singular colossal rock mass, retaining its primordial form rather than featuring standard structural temples built with stone blocks.

- **The Cave Interior:** The inner sanctum is tiny, measuring roughly a few square meters, requiring devotees to crouch or bend down to enter.
- **Natural Formations:** Over centuries, natural geological forces have shaped portions of the cavern rock into relief figures resembling Lord Ganesha and Lord Shiva.
- **The Rock Ceiling:** The ceiling above the primary Shivalinga is naturally shaped like a cow's udder (*Kamdhenu* formation), allowing natural groundwater to constantly drip drop-by-drop onto the deity as a continuous, natural *abhishekam*.

Main Deity and Sub-deities

- **Main Deity: Lord Shiva**, worshipped here in the form of a natural stone Shivalinga, revered alongside the spirit of **Bhagwan Parshuram**.

- **Sub-deities:** Inside the cavern and the immediate cliffside complex, there are natural stone configurations and smaller icons dedicated to **Lord Ganesha**, **Goddess Parvati**, and various manifestations of localized guardian deities.

Daily Rituals, Poojas, and Charges

- **Timings:** The cave remains open for darshan from **sunrise to sunset**.
- **Daily Routines:** Standard daily activities include the early morning *Prabhat Aarti*, afternoon cleaning, and the evening *Sandhya Aarti*. Devotees are permitted to perform simple water offerings (*abhishekam*) themselves during standard hours.
- **Charges:** There is **no entry fee** or mandatory charge to visit the cave temple. Standard general darshan is free. Token amounts or optional voluntary donations apply if requesting the local priests to perform personal *Archana* or specialized material *abhishekam* on your behalf.

Special Poojas and Charges

Special ritualistic packages such as *Maha Rudrabhishek*, *Laghu Rudra*, or extensive flower decorations (*Shringar*) can be organized, particularly during auspicious days like Mondays and Pradosham. These do not have generalized rigid institutional rate cards, as they depend on the materials (milk, honey, ghee, flowers) brought by the devotee or procured through the local Brahmin community managing the daily cave worship.

Festivals Celebrated

- **Shravan Mass Fairs:** The entire holy month of Shravan (July–August) sees a massive surge of pilgrims. A massive annual fair is organized on **Shravan Shukla Shashti and Saptami** (the 6th and 7th days of the bright half of the month). During this time, nearly 900,000 devotees visit over the festival window.
- **Maha Shivratri:** Celebrated with overnight vigils, continuous Vedic chanting, and special decorative arrangements within the cave.
- **Sangeet Sandhya:** During major annual fairs, local charitable trusts set up large stages for devotional musical nights, where regional folk artists sing traditional hymns.

Facilities Available for Devotees

- **Base Complex:** At the base of the stairs and cliff edges, basic concrete shelter blocks, a public washing/freshening station, and minor utility convenience shops selling drinking water and light snacks are available.
- **Accommodation:** Accommodation directly at the steep cave edge is extremely limited or restricted to basic pilgrim halls (*Dharamshalas*). However, extensive stay options—ranging from budget pilgrim lodges to premium heritage hotels—are widely available within a 10 km to 15 km radius around **Kumbhalgarh** and **Sadri**.
- **Food Management:** During peak festival seasons and fairs, socio-religious organizations like the *Amar Ganga Charitable Trust* setup free community kitchens (*Bhandaras*) offering complimentary food and basic resting mats for long-distance walkers.

Do's and Don'ts

- **Do's:**
    - Wear sturdy, slip-resistant footwear suitable for trekking and climbing hundreds of steep steps.
    - Dress conservatively in accordance with traditional Hindu cave shrines.
    - Start the climb early in the morning during summer months to avoid extreme heat exhaustion.

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- **Don'ts:**
    - **Strict Warning on Eatables:** Avoid carrying loose food items, polythene bags, or open fruits in your hands. The entire trail through the Aravalli forest is heavily populated by wild monkeys (langurs). While generally non-aggressive, they will swiftly snatch any visible food items from bags or hands.
    - **Physical Constraints:** Individuals suffering from severe knee issues, asthma, acute cardiovascular conditions, or very advanced age should re-evaluate the descent/ascent, as returning up the steep stairs requires significant physical stamina.

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Nearby Temples

- **Ranakpur Jain Temple (approx. 30 km):** A globally renowned 15th-century architectural marvel dedicated to Tirthankara Adinatha, famous for its 1,444 uniquely carved marble pillars.
- **Muchhal Mahavir Temple:** A unique temple dedicated to Lord Mahavir, located within the nearby sanctuary area, known for the deity deity depicted with a mustache.
- **Matrikundia:** Located further out, this is a highly sacred spot associated with the legend where Lord Parshuram performed rituals to cleanse himself of any sins.

Nearby Hotels

Because the temple sits in a protected mountain corridor, standard lodging is concentrated in nearby hubs:

- **Luxury & Heritage stays (Kumbhalgarh region):** *The Aodhi (HRH Group)*, *Fateh Safari Suites*, *Maharani Bagh Orchard Retreat (Sadri)*.
- **Budget & Mid-Range:** Numerous private resorts, wildlife lodges, and standard guest houses align the main road leading from Sadri to the Kumbhalgarh Fort entry points.

Nearby Tourist Spots

- **Kumbhalgarh Fort:** Located just 8 to 10 km away, this massive fort features the second-longest continuous wall in the world (after the Great Wall of China) and offers breathtaking panoramic vistas of the mountain ranges.

- **Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary:** Surrounding the temple area, it houses diverse flora and fauna, including wolves, leopards, and various deer species.
- **Udaipur (approx. 100 km):** The historic "City of Lakes," ideal for anchoring a multi-day trip to the region.

Donation Info and Contact Information

The management of amenities, security setup, and festival logistics is run collaboratively via local administrative bodies, local pujaris, and dedicated non-profit groups like the **Shree Amar Ganga Charitable Trust**.

- For direct inquiries regarding current festival dates, specialized rituals, or tracking down the authorized temple trust account details for donations, visitors generally coordinate directly with the regional tourism offices in Rajsamand/Pali or make contact with local spiritual service providers (such as *Brindavan Mystic Services*, who assist with customized regional pilgrimage layouts in Western India).

Additional Practical Tip

If traveling with family members who cannot climb steep stairs but still wish to experience the region, plan your route so that your vehicle drops you at the upper Kumbhalgarh parking gate for the downhill walk, and arranges to meet you at the lower Sadri side foothills after you complete the descent down the 500 steps, eliminating the need to climb back up the same steep altitude.

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Ref: GrokAI

Parashuram Mahadev Cave Temple

Parashuram Mahadev Cave Temple (also known as Parshuram Mahadev Temple or Shree Parshuram Mahadev Cave Main Temple) is a significant ancient cave Shiva temple in the Aravalli hills of Rajasthan.

Location

It is located on the border of **Pali district** (Kund Dham side) and **Rajsamand district** (main cave temple) in Rajasthan, near Kotra village, close to Kumbhalgarh. Coordinates are approximately 25°8′21″N 73°31′57″E. The cave is at an elevation of around 3,600–3,995 feet above sea level. Address reference: 4GQM+R2G, RJ SH 49, Kotra, Rajasthan 313325.

How to Get There

- **From Sadri side** (easier access, lower altitude): About 14 km away; involves descending ~500 stairs from the road/parking.

- **From Kumbhalgarh side** (~10 km): Parking area, then a winding downhill trek (mix of paths and stairs, ~1.5 km one way; can take 1 -- 1.5 hours down and similar up). Google Maps may suggest a longer route.

- **Nearest major points**: ~100 km from Pali, ~160 km from Jodhpur, near Kumbhalgarh Fort. Road access via SH 49 or local roads. Rented cars/taxis are common; no direct public transport to the base—trek required after parking.

- Best visited early morning to avoid heat and crowds, especially in summers. Temple generally open ~6:30 AM–7 PM.

Speciality of This Temple

It is famously called the "**Amarnath of Rajasthan**" (or second Amarnath of India) due to its natural cave setting, self-manifested (swayambhu) features, and spiritual significance. The cave has natural formations, perpetual water sources (nine kunds that never dry), and is believed to be carved by Lord Parashuram himself. It offers panoramic forest views, serenity, and a blend of adventure (trek) with devotion.

History and Legends

According to legend, Parashuram (sixth avatar of Vishnu, a Chiranjeevi), created the cave with his axe and performed rigorous penance (tapasya) here to worship Lord Shiva.

He received divine weapons like the bow, quiver, and chariot from Shiva.

Natural rock formations include figures of Ganesha and Shiva; a Shivalinga with unique properties (e.g., milk or water poured into a hole behaves miraculously); and marks associated with his feats.

The site is tied to his purification from sins (nearby Mathrakundia) and other Puranic events. The temple is ancient, with references to establishment around 1005 AD or earlier rock-cut origins.

Architecture

It is a natural rock-cut cave temple in ancient style, entirely within a single rock formation. Key features include the main cave with self-formed Shivalinga, Ganesha idol, nine perpetual kunds (water bodies), and other natural rock patterns (e.g., like a cow's thong). No elaborate man-made superstructure; the sanctity comes from its natural and legendary elements. Reached via stairs/paths in a mountainous, forested setting.

Main Deity and Subdeities

- ****Main Deity****: Lord Shiva (as Parshuram Mahadev / Mahadev).

- ****Subdeities/Features****: Natural idols/figures of Lord Ganesha; associated with Parashuram. There are kunds and other sacred spots.

Daily Rituals and Poojas and Their Charges

The temple opens around 6:00–6:30 AM to 7 PM. Daily aarti (e.g., around 9 AM) and regular Shiva poojas/abhishekam are performed.

Entry/darshan is free.

Specific charges for special rituals like abhishekam or archana are typically modest and handled by priests on-site (common in such temples; exact current rates best confirmed locally as they may vary).
Prasad is available.

Special Poojas and Their Charges

Limited public details on fixed rates online. Devotees can arrange special poojas (e.g., for health, prosperity) via priests. Online/offline requests are accepted in some systems. Charges are usually nominal and priest-dependent; contact the temple for current info.

Festivals Celebrated

- **Major fair twice a year** during **Shravan Shukla Shashti and Saptami** (around August/September) — huge crowds, food/langar by trusts, devotional music (Sangeet Sandhya).
- **Significant visits on **Mahashivratri**, Poornimas, Akshaya Tritiya, and Parshuram Jayanti (though no major special program on Jayanti).**
- Attracts hundreds of thousands annually.

Facilities Available for Devotees (Accommodation, etc.)

- ****On-site/Limited****: Basic facilities like drinking water, rest shelters, prasad shops, parking. During fairs, Amar Ganga Charitable Trust arranges food, lodging, and support.

- ****Accommodation****: No major on-site dharmashala mentioned; nearby in Kumbhalgarh/Sadri area (resorts, hotels). Many devotees do day trips.

- ****Other****: Toilets/rest areas limited—carry water, wear comfortable shoes for trekking.

Do's and Don'ts

- ****Do's****: Maintain silence and cleanliness; wear modest traditional/formal clothes; trek carefully (especially downhill/up in heat); respect rituals.

- ****Don'ts****: Litter, feed animals, or disturb the natural cave; avoid during heavy rains (slippery paths); no photography restrictions noted but be respectful inside sanctum.

Nearby Temples

- **Parshuram Mahadev Kund Temple** (associated kund).
- **Futa Deval Temple**.
- **Kumbhalgarh Fort** area temples.
- Others in the region: Ranakpur Jain Temple (further), Muchhal Mahavir, etc.

Nearby Hotels

Kumbhalgarh has good options (many resorts with views/pools):

- The Kumbha Bagh (near Parshuram area).
- Kananwas Resort, Fateh Safari Suites, The Everest Hill Resort & Spa, Kumbhalgarh Safari Camp, etc.
- Range from luxury to mid-range; book in advance for peak seasons.

Nearby Tourist Spots

- **Kumbhalgarh Fort** (UNESCO site, ~10 km) — famous for its wall and history.
- Ranakpur Jain Temple.
- Sadri, Haldighati, Nathdwara, Mount Abu (farther).

Donation Info with Contact Phone Number

- Donations/support via **Amar Ganga Charitable Trust** (handles langar, facilities during fairs).
- **Temple contact**: One listed number is **+91-9033918731**.
- For trust/temple-specific donations or bookings, inquire on-site or via local sources, as dedicated public donation portals are not prominently listed.

Any Other Info

- **Best time**: Winters (Oct–Feb) or early mornings; avoid peak summer heat for the trek.
- ~900,000 visitors annually; peaceful yet can be crowded during fairs.
- Combines pilgrimage with light adventure and nature. Always check local conditions/weather before visiting.

This info is compiled from reliable sources like Wikipedia, travel sites, and reviews. For the latest details (pooja charges, timings, road conditions), contact the temple/trust directly or check recent visitor updates.

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Ref: ClaudeAI

SHREE PARSHURAM MAHADEV CAVE TEMPLE, KOTRA, RAJASTHAN

LOCATION

The temple is located on Sadri–Rajpura–Parshuramji Cave Road, Kotra, Rajasthan 306702. (WordPress) It sits at the border of Pali district and Rajsamand district. The main cave temple falls in Rajsamand district, while Kund Dham comes under Desuri Tehsil of Pali district. Its geographic coordinates are 25°8′21″N, 73°31′57″E. (Wikipedia) The cave stands 3,995 feet above sea level in the Aravalli mountain range

HOW TO GET THERE

The place is 14 km from Sadri town and 160 km from Jodhpur. It is about 100 km away from Pali and only 10 km from the famous Kumbhalgarh Fort. Access from the lower altitude Sadri side is easier; however, access from Kumbhalgarh, Rajsamand, Nathdwara, or Udaipur involves trekking downhill from a designated parking area. There are 500 stairs to reach the ancient cave from the Sadri side. (Wikipedia)
The nearest railway station is Rani and Falna Railway Station, which is well connected to all major cities. Tourists can also take a flight to Udaipur Airport and then avail local transport from there. (Tour My India)
The temple is located 1–1.5 km down in a valley. You have to trek down to reach it, which is scenic and peaceful. At the bottom, you climb roughly 40–50 steps to enter the cave.

SPECIALITY OF THIS TEMPLE

This temple is also known as the Amarnath of Rajasthan and the second Amarnath of India. The cave has naturally made figures of Lord Ganesh and Lord Shiva and nine Kunds (holy water tanks) which never go dry. (Wikipedia)

A fascinating mystery surrounds the Shivalinga: even after offering hundreds of litres of water on it, the water gets absorbed due to a hole in it. However, when milk is offered, it does not flow into the hole — a mystery that remains unexplained to this day. (WordPress)
It is believed that Lord Parshuram leaves for the Himalayas at sunrise, performs penance there, and returns to the temple at sunset, lending the pilgrimage site a uniquely divine and peaceful atmosphere. (WordPress)

Parshuram Mahadev Temple is the only temple of its kind in Rajasthan, making it a significant destination for devotees and nature enthusiasts alike.

HISTORY AND LEGENDS

The Parshuram Mahadev Cave Temple was built by Parshuram himself by cutting the rock with his axe in the picturesque hills of the Aravalli. (Wikipedia) According to Wikipedia, it was established around 1005 AD. (Wikipedia)

Inside this cave temple, Parshuram — the sixth incarnation of Vishnu — performed rigorous penance for many years before Lord Shiva. On the basis of his austerity, he received the Dhanush (divine bow), Akshay Tumar (inexhaustible quiver), and Divya Charias (divine weapons) from Lord Shiva. (WordPress)

In this cave, the shape of a monster remains imprinted on a rock — the mark left when Parasurama struck it with his fists. (WordPress)

According to a belief, the doors of Lord Badrinath will open only to a person who has first visited Parshuram Mahadev. A few miles from the cave is Mathrakundia, where Parshuram was freed from the sin of Matricide (killing his own mother). Parshuram's father Maharshi Jamdagni's Tapoprabhoomi is 100 km away. (Wikipedia)

At this place, Parshuram also taught the warrior art to Karna.

ARCHITECTURE

The entire cave is carved from a single rock. The pattern above the cave is shaped like a cow's tongue (cow's thong). There is a natural self-formed hollow above the Shivalinga from which continuous natural water drips onto the lingam. (Wikipedia) The architectural style is described as Ancient Architecture, established around 1005 AD. (Wikipedia)

The cave features naturally formed figures known as Kamdhenu, along with the Idol of Lord Ganesha and the nine Kunds. The temple is set inside the same monolithic rock formation and blends seamlessly with the natural hillside.

MAIN DEITY AND SUB-DEITIES

Main Deity: Lord Shiva is worshipped here in the form of a Shivalinga, which symbolizes the eternal energy of Lord Shiva. The lingam is accompanied by a Yoni, symbolizing the Shakti (power) of the divine feminine. (WordPress)

Sub-deities: The cave has naturally made figures of Lord Ganesh and Lord Shiva. (Wikipedia) Devotees and priests also recount stories related to the Kamdhenu (divine cow) formation within the cave.

DAILY RITUALS, POOJAS AND TIMINGS

Darshan timings at Parshuram Mahadev Temple are 6:00 AM to 7:00 PM daily. The best time to visit is from October to February. (Yatradham)
Standard daily rituals at the temple include morning Mangala Aarti, Abhishekam of the Shivalinga (offering water, milk, honey, and bilva leaves), and evening Sandhya Aarti.

Specific charges for individual poojas are managed by the temple priests on-site. For exact current pooja charges, it is advisable to contact the temple trust directly (see Donation & Contact below).

SPECIAL POOJAS

The temple offers special Rudrabhishek, Mahamrityunjaya Jap, and Laghu Rudra on request, especially during auspicious days like Mahashivratri and Mondays of Shravan month. Charges for these are to be confirmed with the temple priests or trust.

FESTIVALS CELEBRATED

The temple does not hold a special program on Parshuram Jayanti, but every year on Shravan Shukla Shashti and Saptami (6th and 7th of the bright fortnight of Shravan month, usually falling in August/September), a massive fair is organized here. Around 9,00,000 (nine lakh) people visit the holy place every year. (Wikipedia)

During the Shravan Shukla Sastami and Saptami fair, many trusts organize musical nights and provide food and lodging facilities to visitors. (Tour My India)

The place also turns into a major pilgrimage site during Mahashivratri.

FACILITIES FOR DEVOTEES

Accommodation: The Amar Ganga Charitable Trust has been arranging food and lodging facilities for devotees for many years, especially during the annual fair. The trust also organises Sangeet Sandhya (devotional music nights) during fairs where local artists sing bhajans. (Wikipedia)

Food: Langars (community kitchens) and small eateries operate near the temple premises, especially during festivals.

Parking: Designated parking areas are available both from the Sadri side and from the Kumbhalgarh side.

DO'S AND DON'TS

Do's:

- Wear traditional, modest clothing when visiting the temple
- Carry water, especially in summer, as the trek involves 500 steps
- Remove footwear before entering the cave temple
- Offer bilva leaves, water, and milk on the Shivalinga with devotion
- Visit during October–February for the most comfortable weather

Don'ts:

- Do not take photographs inside the main sanctum without permission

- Avoid loud and disrespectful behaviour in the cave
- Do not litter along the trekking path or inside the premises
- Non-Hindus should seek permission before entering the inner sanctum
- Avoid wearing leather items inside the temple

NEARBY TEMPLES

Nearby temples and attractions include Ranakpur Jain Temple, Aashapura Temple, and temples around Mount Abu. (Wheree)

The temple is very close to Kumbhalgarh Fort and Ranakpur Jain Temple. (Ranakpurtemple)

Other temples in the vicinity include the Vedi Temple (near Kumbhalgarh) and the Badal Mahal temple complex.

NEARBY HOTELS

Some well-known hotels near the temple include:

- The Kumbha Bagh (Kumbhalgarh) – 4-minute drive from the temple, near Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary
- Everest Hill Resort & Spa, Kumbhalgarh – a luxury hotel with a spa, 4-minute drive from the temple
- Shahpura Kumbhal Villas – with an outdoor pool and rooftop terrace, about 5.5 miles from the temple (Trip.com)
- Budget stays are available in nearby towns like Hotel Devraj Niwas, Hotel Poonam Haveli, Bunkyard, and Horizon Hotel in Kotra/Sadri.

NEARBY TOURIST SPOTS

- Kumbhalgarh Fort is located nearby, a UNESCO World Heritage Site and the birthplace of Maharana Pratap. (Tour My India)
- Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary is also adjacent to the area. (Trip.com)
- Ranakpur Jain Temple (one of the largest Jain temples in India) is nearby. (Ranakpurtemple)

Other nearby spots include:

- Sadri town (14 km) – base town with markets
- Mathrakundia – nearby site where Parshuram was said to be freed of Matricide
- Nathdwara (~50 km) – famous for Shrinathji Temple

DONATION INFO & CONTACT

The temple is managed by the Shree Dev Bhargavram Devasthan Trust.
Contact Number: +91-9033918731
Address: SH 49, Kotra, Rajasthan 313325, India (TripHobo)

Donations can be offered directly at the temple trust office or via the priests. The Amar Ganga Charitable Trust also accepts contributions for devotee welfare activities during fairs.

OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION

There is no entry fee to visit the temple. (Wikipedia)

The best time to visit is October to February for pleasant weather. (Yatradham)

The trek back up after the darshan can be strenuous — especially the return climb — so visitors should carry water and wear comfortable footwear. (Tripadvisor)

The temple is situated between Ranakpur and Kumbhalgarh, making it easy to combine this pilgrimage with visits to both world-class heritage sites in the same trip. (Mana Hotels)

The temple carries the rare distinction of being called the "Amarnath of Rajasthan" — a title that reflects its spiritual grandeur and its unique naturally formed Shivalinga deep inside a cave, rivalling the sanctity of the Himalayan Amarnath shrine.

Note: Specific pooja charges, exact accommodation rates, and trust donation procedures may change over time. It is advisable to call the trust at +91-9033918731 before your visit for the latest information.

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Ref: ChatGpt

Parashuram Mahadev Cave Temple, Kotra, Rajasthan

Location

Parashuram Mahadev Temple is a famous ancient cave shrine dedicated to Lord Shiva, situated amidst the rugged Aravalli Hills.

Address: Parashuram Mahadev Cave Temple, Near Sadri, Kotra Tehsil, Pali District, Rajasthan – 306702, India.

Geographic Setting

- Located at an altitude of approximately **3,600 feet (1,100 meters)** above sea level.
- Surrounded by dense forests and rocky hills of the Aravalli range.
- Considered one of Rajasthan's most sacred Shiva shrines.

How to Get There

By Air

Nearest airports:

- Maharana Pratap Airport, Udaipur (about 120 km)
- Jodhpur Airport (about 220 km)

By Train

Nearest railway stations:

- Falna (about 35 km)
- Rani Railway Station (about 40 km)

Both stations are well connected to:

- Delhi
- Ahmedabad
- Jaipur
- Mumbai

By Road

Regular buses and taxis are available from:

- Udaipur
- Pali
- Sadri
- Ranakpur

After reaching the base, devotees must climb approximately **500 steps** to reach the cave temple.

Specialty of This Temple

This temple is unique for several reasons:

1. Cave Temple Created by Parashurama

According to tradition, Lord Parashurama himself carved the cave using his axe (Parashu).

2. Self-Manifested Shiva Lingam

The Shiva Lingam inside the cave is believed to be **Swayambhu (self-manifested)**.

3. Continuous Water Dripping

Water naturally drips from the cave roof onto the Shiva Lingam throughout the year, resembling a natural Abhishekam.

4. Connection with Lord Parashurama

One of the most important pilgrimage centers associated with Lord Parashurama in India.

5. Sacred Meditation Site

The cave is believed to have been used by Parashurama for intense penance and meditation.

History and Legends

Legend of Lord Parashurama

According to Hindu tradition:

- Lord Parashurama, the sixth incarnation of Lord Vishnu, sought a secluded place for penance after fulfilling his divine mission.
- He came to these remote hills and performed severe tapas dedicated to Lord Shiva.
- Pleased with his devotion, Shiva appeared before him.

Parashurama then carved this cave using his divine axe.

Gift of the Divine Axe

Lord Shiva is believed to have granted Parashurama the celestial axe (Parashu) here.

Cave Formation

The cave is believed to have been shaped by Parashurama himself rather than by natural geological processes.

Connection with Jamadagni

Local traditions also associate the area with:

- Sage Jamadagni
- Renuka Devi
- Ancient Rishi traditions

Architecture

Unlike conventional temples, Parashuram Mahadev is a natural cave shrine.

Features

Cave Entrance

- Narrow stone entrance.
- Visitors descend and move through naturally formed rock passages.

Sanctum

- Houses the Shiva Lingam.
- Cave ceiling remains low in some places.

Natural Rock Structure

- No elaborate masonry.
- Primitive and spiritual atmosphere.

Sacred Water Source

- Natural spring water continuously drips onto the Lingam.

Surroundings

- Forest-covered hills.
- Scenic mountain views.

Main Deity

Lord Shiva (Parashuram Mahadev)

The principal deity is: **Swayambhu Shiva Lingam**

The Lingam is continuously bathed by naturally dripping water.

Sub-Deities

Shrines and images of:

- Lord Parashurama
- Lord Ganesha
- Nandi
- Mata Parvati
- Kartikeya (Murugan)
- Hanuman
- Various sages and saints

(Some installations may vary over time.)

Daily Rituals and Poojas

Typical daily schedule:

Early Morning

- Mangala Aarti
- Temple opening

Morning Worship

- Rudrabhishekam
- Jalabhishekam
- Bilva Archana

Noon

- Maha Aarti

Evening

- Sandhya Aarti
- Shiva Bhajans

Night

- Shayana Aarti

Pooja Charges

Charges may change periodically.

Common offerings include:

Pooja	Approximate Contribution
Jalabhishek	₹21–₹51
Bilva Archana	₹51–₹101
Rudrabhishek	₹251–₹1001
Special Sankalp Pooja	₹501 and above
Annadanam Contribution	Voluntary

Devotees are advised to verify current rates at the temple office.

Special Poojas

Rudra Abhishek

Most popular offering.

Maha Rudra Path

Performed on special occasions.

Shravan Month Worship

Special Shiva rituals throughout the month.

Mahashivaratri Poojas

Conducted with great devotion.

Parashurama Jayanti Celebrations

Special worship dedicated to Lord Parashurama.

Festivals Celebrated

Mahashivaratri

Largest annual festival.

Highlights:

- Night-long worship
- Rudrabhishek
- Spiritual discourses
- Lakhs of devotees

Shravan Month Festival

Entire month dedicated to Lord Shiva.

Features:

- Kanwar Yatra
- Continuous worship
- Bhajan programs

Parashurama Jayanti

Celebrates:

- Birth of Lord Parashurama
- Special Homas
- Processions
- Community meals

Kartik Purnima

Special Shiva worship and pilgrim gatherings.

Facilities Available for Devotees

Drinking Water

Available near the temple premises.

Rest Areas

Basic resting arrangements.

Shops

Available at the base area:

- Flowers
- Bilva leaves
- Prasad
- Religious articles

Parking

Parking available near the foothill area.

Medical Assistance

Temporary facilities often arranged during major festivals.

Accommodation

Limited accommodation near the temple itself.

Devotees usually stay at:

Sadri

- Budget lodges
- Dharamshalas

Ranakpur

- Hotels
- Resorts
- Guest houses

Udaipur

- Accommodation of all categories

Do's and Don'ts

Do's

✓ Dress modestly.

✓ Respect the sanctity of the cave.

✓ Carry drinking water while climbing.

✓ Follow temple authorities' instructions.

✓ Maintain cleanliness.

✓ Use designated pathways.

Don'ts

✗ Do not litter.

✗ Avoid loud conversations.

✗ Do not damage rocks or structures.

✗ Avoid carrying intoxicants.

✗ Do not push during crowded festivals.

Nearby Temples

Ranakpur Jain Temple

World-famous Jain temple known for exquisite marble architecture.

Distance: approximately 30 km.

Muchhal Mahavir Temple

Known for the unique moustached idol of Mahavira.

Om Banna Temple

Popular roadside shrine.

Eklingji Temple

Ancient Shiva temple near Udaipur.

Charbhuja Nath Temple

Famous Vishnu temple.

Nearby Hotels

Saved memory full

In Ranakpur

- Fateh Bagh Palace
- Mana Ranakpur
- King Abode Resort
- Ranakpur Hill Resort

In Sadri

- Local lodges and guest houses

In Udaipur

Numerous budget to luxury hotels.

Nearby Tourist Spots

Ranakpur

Spectacular Jain temple complex.

Kumbhalgarh Fort

UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary.

Udaipur

- City Palace
- Lake Pichola
- Jagdish Temple
- Saheliyon Ki Bari

Aravalli Hills

Excellent trekking and nature photography opportunities.

Donation Information

Donations may be offered through:

- Temple donation counters
- Annadanam contributions
- Festival sponsorships
- Maintenance funds

For the latest donation procedures, devotees should contact the temple management directly.

Contact Information

The publicly available contact numbers for the temple administration often change. Local inquiries may be made through:

Temple Office (Parashuram Mahadev Temple, Sadri region): Phone numbers may vary; devotees are advised to verify current contact details through the Rajasthan Tourism Department, local Sadri administration, or temple notice boards before travel.

Interesting Facts

Fact 1

Parashuram Mahadev is often called the **"Amarnath of Rajasthan"** because it is a sacred cave shrine dedicated to Lord Shiva.

Fact 2

The cave is believed to have been carved by Lord [illegible]urama using a single divine axe.

Fact 3

Natural water continuously drips onto the Shiva Lingam throughout the year.

Fact 4

The temple is situated in one of the oldest mountain systems in the world—the Aravalli Range.

Fact 5

Thousands of devotees undertake the climb during Shravan and Mahashivaratri despite the steep ascent.

Why Every Hindu Should Know About Parashuram Mahadev

Parashuram Mahadev is not merely a Shiva temple. It represents the profound relationship between Lord Shiva and Lord Parashurama—the warrior sage who combined spiritual discipline with righteous action. The sacred cave, natural Abhishekam, ancient legends, and serene mountain setting make it one of the most spiritually inspiring pilgrimage destinations in Rajasthan.

Quote:
"Where devotion becomes penance and penance becomes divine grace, there stands Parashuram Mahadev amidst the eternal Aravalli hills."

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Ref: AI Overview

The **Parashuram Mahadev Cave Temple** is **an ancient, naturally formed Shiva shrine nestled in the Aravalli hills on the border of Pali and Rajsamand districts, Rajasthan (near Kumbhalgarh)**. Accessible via a trek of about 500 stairs, it sits 3,995 feet above sea level. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

📍 Location & Distances

- **Nearest Towns:** Sadri (14 km), Desuri, and Kumbhalgarh (10 km).
- **Major Cities:** Approximately 100 km from Pali and 160 km from Jodhpur. [1, 5]

🪨 Highlights

- **Mythological Significance:** Legend states Lord Parashuram (an avatar of Lord Vishnu) carved this cave with his axe to meditate on Lord Shiva. It is often called the "Amarnath of Rajasthan".
- **Natural Features:** Features naturally formed figures of Lord Ganesha and Lord Shiva, along with nine *kunds* (ponds) that never go dry.
- **Accessibility:** The Sadri route is the easiest, requiring a descent of 500 stairs. Access from Kumbhalgarh requires a slightly longer downhill trek. [1, 5]

⏱️ Planning Your Visit

- **Best Time to Visit:** October to March for pleasant, cool weather perfect for trekking.
- **Fairs:** The temple draws a large crowd during fairs held in August/September.
- **Facilities:** There is no entry fee, and you can often find local herbal tea and refreshments at the base and top of the trail. [5, 6, 8, 9, 10]

AI responses may include mistakes.

[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parshuram_Mahadev_Temple
[2] https://www.tripadvisor.in/Attraction_Review-g297669-d4088891-Reviews-Parshuram_Mahadev_Temple-Kumbhalgarh_Rajsamand_District_Rajasthan.html
[3] https://www.google.com.pk/travel/hotels/entity/ChoIy9yrxZaT-fjkARoNL2cvMTFwXzFtc3JiYxAE
[4] https://xn--i1bj3fqcyde.xn--11b7cb3a6a.xn--h2brj9c/explore-india/travel-and-tourism/details/parshuram-mahadev-temple-354589921027155
[5] https://hi.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E0%A4%AA%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%B6%E0%A5%81%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%AE_%E0%A4%AE%E0%A4%B9%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%A6%E0%A5%87%E0%A4%B5_%E0%A4%AE%E0%A4%A8%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%A6%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%B0
[6] https://www.travel-rajasthan.com/temples/parshuram-mahadev-temple
[7] https://ecoheritage.cpreec.org/parshuram-mahadev-cave-temple/
[8] https://www.indianpanorama.in/experiences/nature-wildlife/caves/parshuram-mahadev-cave.php
[9] https://www.tripadvisor.in/Attraction_Review-g2278123-d3705366-Reviews-Parshuram_Mahadev_Temple-Pali_Pali_District_Rajasthan.html
[10] https://www.rajasthantourplanner.com/Monuments-Citywise/parshuram-mahadev-temple-kumbhalgarh.html

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Ref: Wikipedia

Parshuram Mahadev Temple

Parshuram Mahadev Temple is a cave Shiva temple located at border of Pali district and Rajsamand district of Rajasthan state in India. The main cave temple comes in Rajsamand district, whereas Kund Dham comes in Desuri Tehsil of Pali district. It is about 100 km away from Pali and only 10 km from famous Kumbhalgarh fort. The place is 14 km from Sadri and 160km from Jodhpur. Access from lower altitude Sadri side is easier; however, access from Kumbhalgarh, Rajsamand, Nathdwara or Udaipur involves a little trekking downhill from a place designated as parking for the temple (google map takes a winding route). There are 500 stairs to reach the ancient cave from Sadri side.[1]

It is said that Parshuram, the sixth avatar of Lord Vishnu, made the cave with his axe and used to worship the lord Shiva at this serene place in the foothills of the Aravalis mountain range. The cave, 3,995 feet above sea-level, has naturally made figures of Lord Ganesh and Lord Shiva and also has nine Kunds which never go dry. This is one of the pleasant and delightful places. It is also known as Amarnath temple of Rajasthan and second Amarnath temple of India.[

History

In the picturesque hills of Aravali, the Parshuram Mahadev Cave temple was built by Parshuram himself by cutting the rock with his axe. To reach this cave temple, you have to travel 500 steps. Inside this cave temple, there is a self-geographical location where Parshuram, the sixth incarnation of Vishnu, had performed rigorous penance for many years of Lord Shiva. On the basis of austerity, he had received Dhanush, Akshay Tumar and Divya Charias from Lord Shiva.[2]

The surprising thing is that the entire cave remains in the same rock. The pattern above is like the cow's thong. Natural self-geographical goofing is made right above the gender, from which there is continuous natural burning on Shivling. It is believed that Lord Parshuram, who was made under the main Shivling, had ever had austerity on Shiva's harsh penance. In this cave, the shape of a monster remains on a rock. Parasurama was struck by his fists.

According to a belief associated with this place, Lord Badrinath's cupboard can open the same person who has visited Parshuram Mahadev.

Another validation cave temple is associated with Swith Shivaling. There is a hole in the Cave Shivalinga in the temple, which is believed to be that the milk does not fall into the hole by milking it, even if it does not fill hundreds of water, Gets involved in At this place Parshuram had taught Danir Karna.[

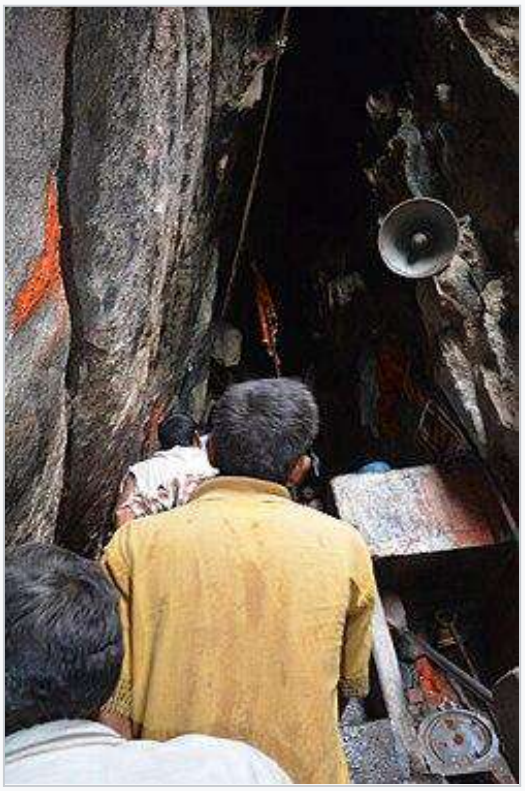
Access

Parashuram Mahadev temple is situated on the border of Rajsamand and Pali district of Rajasthan. The main cave temple comes in Rajsamand district whereas Kund Dham comes

in Pali district. It is about 100 kilometers away from Pali and only 10 km from Kumbhalgarh fort.[2]

Its height is 3600 feet above sea level. Somewhere far away there is Parshuram Mahadev's garden in the Saadri area. A few miles away from the cave temple is Mathrakundia, where Parshuram was freed from the sins of Matrica. Parshuram's father, Maharshi Jamdagni's Tapoprabhoomi, is 100 km away.

Waterfall filling the kund



Cave

Festivals and fairs

Parshuram Mahadev Temple does not have any special program on Parshuram Jayanti, but every year Shravan Shukla Shishthi and Saptami get a huge fair here.[2]

Fairs are organised here twice a year. On the Shravan Shukla Sastami and Saptami (6th and 7th) usually falling in August/September a large fair held. Some social organisations, notably Amar Ganga Charitable Trust, have been arranging food and lodging facilities for the past many years. The trust also organises 'Sangeet Sandhya' (musical nights) during fairs where local artists sing devotional songs. According to an estimate, around 900,000 people visit the holy place every year.

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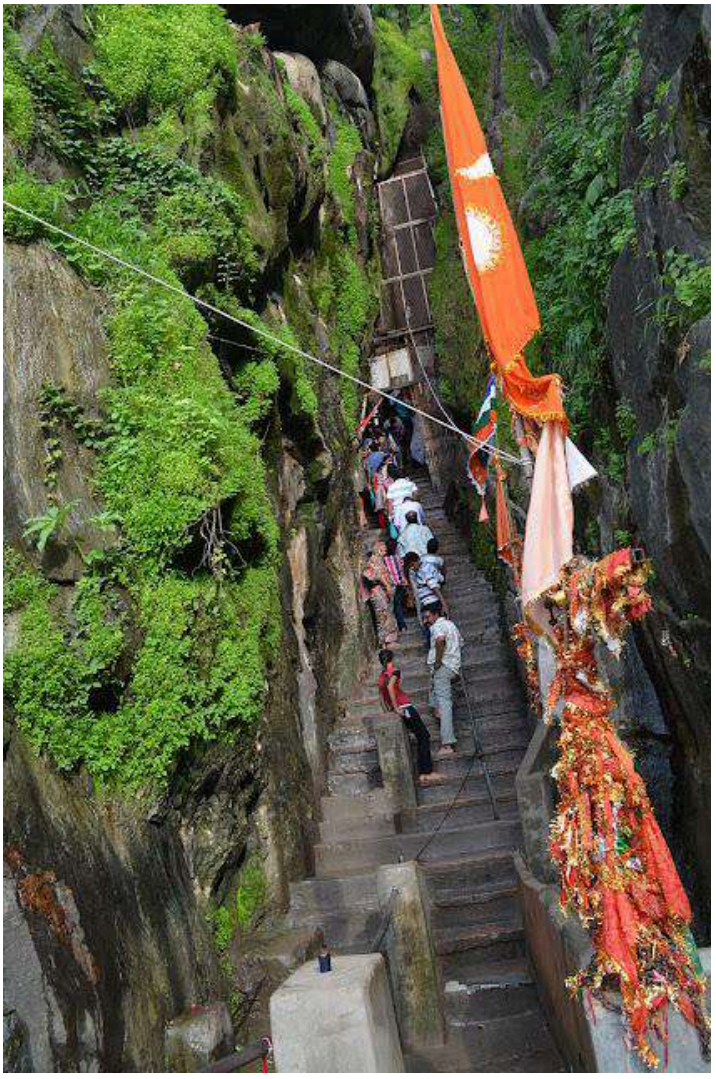
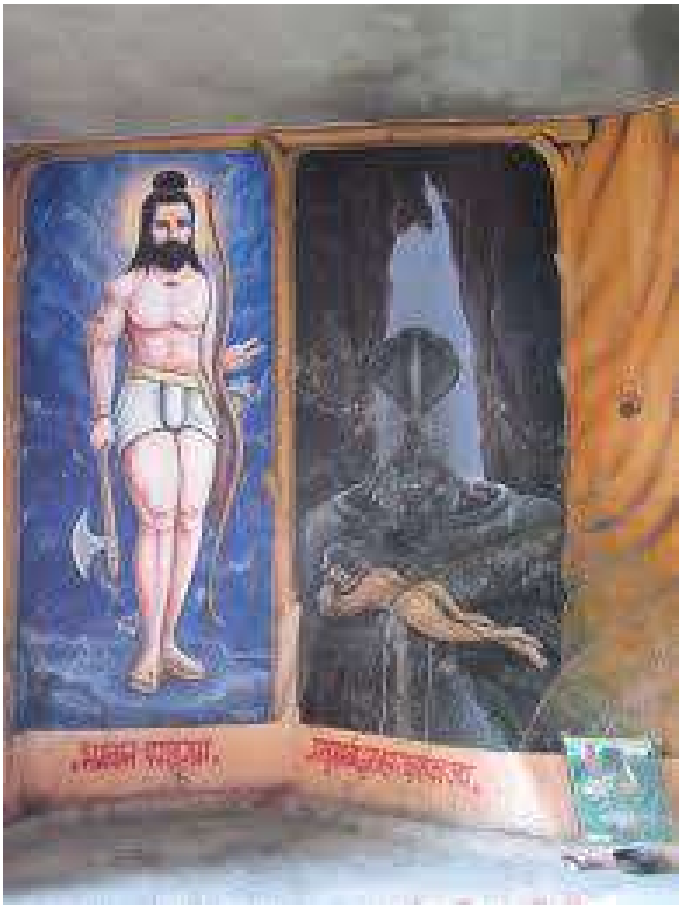
Ref:
https://hindusthanfamoustemples.blogspot.com/2016/02/parshuram-templekumbhalghar-fort-on.html

Photos



Parshuram Mahadev Temple…inside view



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Videos

Parashuram Mahadev Temple (29 min):

https://youtu.be/MTrCRVdvgVY?si=hRSyr5y_Grrva3hr

Parashuram Mahadev Cave temple (10 min):

https://youtu.be/eUSozNACS_M?si=EcbowikrjsrtaKS3

Amarnath of Rajasthan.. Parashuram Mahadev Cave temple (17 min):

https://youtu.be/mm2sKTmu_Ks?si=uZ-Ln5IIY6QoF8i1

Parashuram Mahadev Temple darshan (10 min):

https://youtu.be/QXPn5GlslTg?si=xQ9wGntGY1ABSIEa

Amarnath of Mewad, Rajasthan …Parashuram Mahadev Cave Temple (12 min):

https://youtu.be/psZcQM5k1vk?si=CNxYJa_h1ogKJSyC

Route to Parashuram Mahadev Temple (29 min):

https://youtu.be/MTrCRVdvgVY?si=cYyp0echda5Q3Miv

Parashuram Mahadev temple..vlog .trekking route(12 min):

https://youtu.be/fVA7hhQbGi0?si=CZ8RtB5ViMj4fe8r

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Note: At the end of this ebook, two pages are included (see below), giving (I) Author info, and (ii) a master link and QR code to download all my Technical (viz. Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering) ebooks plus Spiritual ebooks, stored in archive.org.

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About the Author

Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar is a Mechanical Engineer with specialization in Cryogenics. He obtained his B. E. In Mechanical Engineering from Karnataka Regional Engg College, (Now NITK), Surathkal, India and M.Sc. in Cryogenics from the University of Southampton, U.K., and Ph.D. from the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore.

He has worked in prestigious organizations such as BARC, Bombay and Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT), Indore,as Head of Cryogenics Dept and contributed to the design of cryogenic systems, including the Thermovac chamber for ISRO, Bangalore.

He was also a visiting fellow at Superconducting Super Collider Project, at Texas, USA.

He has also served as Professor, Head of Department, and Principal in reputed engineering institutions.

Dr. Thirumaleshwar has authored a large number of FREE ebooks on Engineering subjects such as Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering, which are useful for students and teachers.

Driven by a deep interest in India's spiritual heritage, he has also authored many FREE ebooks on Temples, Saints, Gurus, and Vedic topics, with the aim of preserving and spreading this knowledge to future generations.

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Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar
June 7, 2026

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